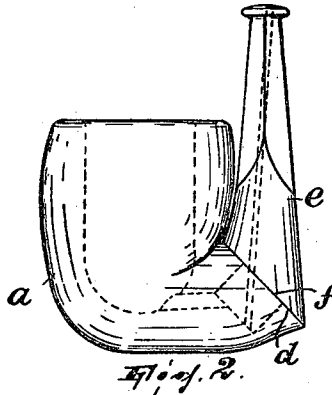
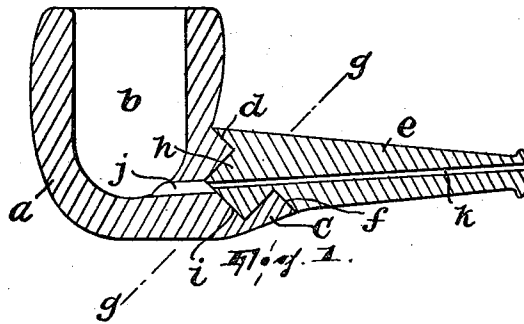


J. W. STEWARD.
TOBACCO PIPE.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 3, 1909.

960,429.

Patented June 7, 1910.



WITNESSES

Wm. D. Zell
Elie Kaufmann

INVENTOR

John W. Steward

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. STEWARD, OF PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

TOBACCO-PIPE.

960,429.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 7, 1910.

Application filed September 3, 1909. Serial No. 516,094.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. STEWARD, a citizen of the United States, residing in Paterson, Passaic county, New Jersey, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Tobacco-Pipes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My purpose is to provide a tobacco pipe which may be folded into small compass and yet will not depart from the conventional forms of tobacco pipes in general appearance and require its draft passage to be so formed, by being unduly angular or otherwise tortuous, as to prevent a straw or the like from being passed therethrough with freedom or otherwise to make it difficult to keep said passage clean or free.

I show in the accompanying drawing the preferred form of the improved pipe, but desire it to be understood that I am not limited to details of construction thereof not particularly set forth in the claims appended to this specification.

In said drawing, Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of the pipe, the plane of the section being coincident with the draft passage; and Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the pipe, folded.

In the drawing, *a* designates the bowl and *b* the space thereof; the bowl is formed at its base with a projection *c* which is beveled from the bowl downwardly, forming an inclined seat *d*.

e is the stem, the same being here shown as straight, slightly tapering toward its free end; at its other end it is cut away at a bevel from its under side upwardly away from the free end of the stem, forming an inclined seat *f*. In the assembled position of the stem and bowl their seats *d* and *f* abut against each other, as shown.

The bowl and stem are connected by a male and female joint whose axis (represented by the line *g-g*) extends obliquely to both the vertical axis of the bowl and the longitudinal axis of the stem and downwardly and inwardly to the vertical axis of the bowl so that the stem may be swung from its nor-

mal position (Fig. 1) to the position where it stands in folded relation to the bowl (Fig. 2). To form this joint, I provide on one of the members, preferably the stem as shown, a plug *h* and in the other a cavity *i* into which the plug fits snugly, the axis of the plug and cavity (represented by line *g-g*) being perpendicular to the seats *d* and *f*.

The draft passage comprises a port *j*, entering the bottom of the space *b* of the bowl from cavity *i*, and a port *k* extending preferably straight through the stem from end to end thereof and adapted to register with port *j* when the stem is in its normal position.

A pipe constructed in this manner has the outward appearance of the conventional tobacco pipe and yet it may be folded into the smallest possible compass; its close-folding quality is due to the joint not only having its axis (line *g-g*) oblique to both the bowl and stem members and extending downwardly with reference to the stem member (thereby permitting the stem member to be moved from a position substantially at right angles to the bowl member to a position parallel with it) but to the fact that the joint lies close to the base of the bowl, which latter feature possesses the further advantages that no material increase of cost of manufacture is incident to the construction of the bowl, the port *j* may be short and straight, and direct access to said port is possible upon removing the stem. Over folding pipes now in common use, the improved pipe possesses the advantage that its draft passage is non-tortuous and therefore allows a straw or the like to be passed clear through it in removing obstructions.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A tobacco pipe comprising a bowl member and a stem member having a male and female joint connecting them, said members having a draft port communicating with the bowl-space and the axis of said joint extending obliquely to both the vertical axis of the bowl member and the longitudinal axis of the stem member and downwardly and inwardly to the vertical axis of the bowl member, whereby the stem member may be arranged relatively to the bowl member either to project substantially laterally from

said bowl member or in substantial parallelism with the vertical axis thereof, substantially as described.

2. A tobacco pipe comprising a bowl member and a stem member having a male and female joint connecting them and located in its entirety adjacent to the base of the bowl, said members having a draft port communicating with the bowl-space and the axis of said joint extending obliquely to both the vertical axis of the bowl member and the longitudinal axis of the stem member and downwardly and inwardly to the vertical axis of the bowl member, whereby the stem

member may be arranged relatively to the bowl member either to project substantially laterally from said bowl member or in substantial parallelism with the vertical axis thereof and close to said bowl member, substantially as described.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 2nd day of September, 1909.

JOHN W. STEWARD.

Witnesses:

WM. D. BELL,
ELSIE KAUFMANN.